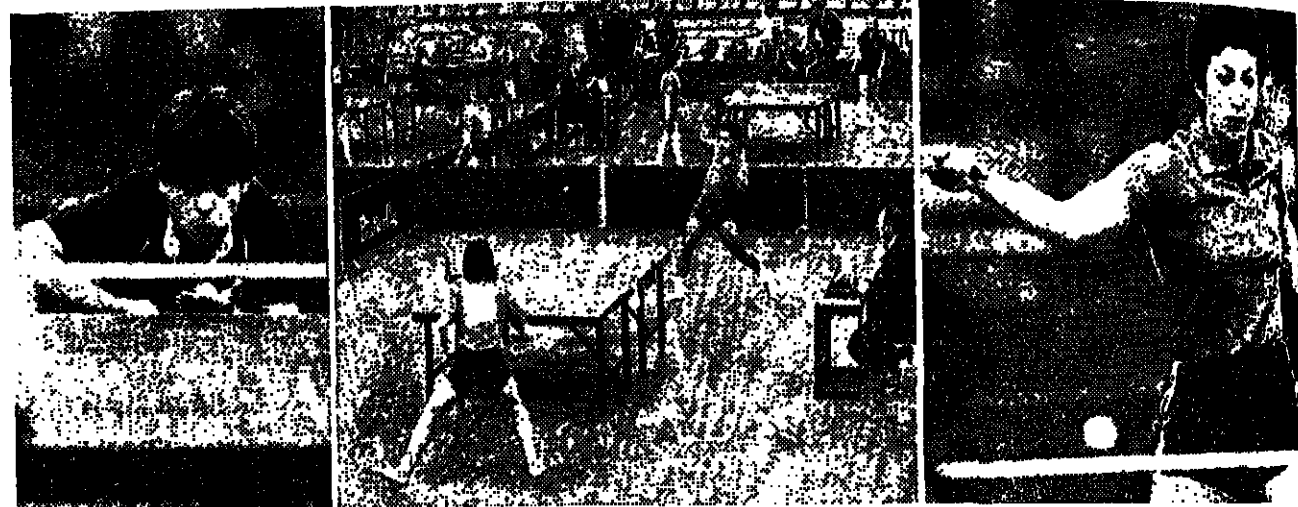


SPORTS

For the 'Soviet Woman' magazine prize

The International rhythmic exercises tournament for the prize of the "Soviet Woman" magazine has ended in Moscow's Druzhba all-purpose Palace of Sport. The Soviet sportswomen took all the top awards. Venera Zaripova from Tashkent, Yelena Devetyarova from Kirov and Muscovite Svetlana Kudinova placed first, second and third respectively. They continued their victorious series in the individual events. First Zaripova and Devetyarova won the hoop at 19.55 points each. Then the youthful Kirov girl won the marcs (10.70) and Kudinova won



The European table tennis championship has started in Moscow.

Photos by Andrei Kopylov

'Gymnastics marathon'

April 21 will see the conclusion of the country's individual and team gymnastics championship. The 50th such event is being held in Donetsk, a large industrial centre in the Ukraine. It opened on April 14 and will last eight days.

Taking part are 144 athletes. Unfortunately Dmitry Blyazhenko, Artur Akopyan and Alexander Pogorelov have missed the men's contest for various reasons. But their absence by no means lessens either the interest in or keenness of competition. Natalya Yurchenko, who after an injury at the Budapest world championship is getting into shape under a special programme, is the only gymnast of note missing from the women's contest.

The competition is held strictly under the same schedule as the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympics. The complex formula for determining the champions rule out any accidents, requiring from the winners excellent preparedness and stamina, let alone high technical mastery.

The championship in Donetsk is considered one of the final stages in selecting people for the Olympics. Those who pass it will be among the candidates for the trip. The question of Soviet athletes taking part in the Games will be decided finally—it all depends on the Olympic hosts' compliance with all the provisions of the Olympic Charter.

DYNAMO BOXERS—PRIZE WINNERS

Seven Soviet Dynamo boxers of the eight who have entered competition won awards at the international tournament for the Grand Prix of the Czechoslovak town of Usti nad Labem. The winner was Andrei Akulov from Gomel (under 71 kg), who beat

Cuban Castillo on points, and second places were taken by Artur Dimakyan from Yerevan (under 48 kg), Igor Litvynov from Orenburg (under 75 kg), and Alexei Yukov from Gomel (over 91 kg).



The Minsk Army Club defeated the Central Army Club 20-19 to clinch the national handball title.

FIFA DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

FIFA places special emphasis on the organization of world championships, stressed FIFA world championships organizing committee chairman Hermann Neuburger of West Germany. He and FIFA general secretary Joseph Blatter arrived in Moscow on a one-day visit for talks with USSR football federation officials.

The Soviet Union and Italy are bidding for the 1990 world championship, Neuburger pointed out.

Champion retains title

Holland's Grandmaster Harm Wiersma has retained his Polish draughts world title, as the last game of the championship in Rotterdam between him and Soviet Grandmaster Vadim Viny was drawn in the 43rd move, making the final score 10-10.

Derwall under fire

Two West German team captains—former, Franz Beckenbauer, and the present, Rainer Rummenigge, have been delivering a report "Lenin's teaching and cause—in the revolutionary creativity of millions", at a grand meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses marking the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Also present at the meeting were Konstantin Chernenko and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet State. Our foreign policy, just as our domestic, is characterized by continuity and creative development with an eye to concrete historical conditions and by a constant search for constructive solutions, Dolgikh pointed out. Its major targets as outlined at the latest CPSU congresses are the consolidation of peace, prevention of nuclear war, the strengthening of Soviet security and that of all allies and friends, support for the peoples' drive for freedom and independence, and promotion of normal international cooperation.

The Soviet Union, he continued, unwaveringly backs the peoples fighting for social and economic progress and continues to expand all-round cooperation with nations liberated from colonial and semicolonial dependence.

AMERICAN CRUSADE AGAINST FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

Brandishing the flag of the struggle against communism the present White House administration is engaging everywhere in wholesale opposition to freedom and progress. It openly

Summary of State Plan results for past three months

① Growth of industrial production in the first quarter of the current year as compared with the first quarter of 1983 was 4.9 per cent as against the figure of 3.8 per cent targeted for in the plan.

② The plan for sales of industrial goods has been in general fulfilled by 102 per cent. Average wages or salaries for factory and office workers over the same period went up by 2.9 per cent, and retail trade by 5.1 per cent.

③ State-subsidized housing was commissioned, with an overall floor space of 9.2 million square metres.

These were the figures reported at a USSR Council of Ministers meeting on the results of the fulfilment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and State Budget of the USSR in the first quarter of 1984. The meeting heard and discussed reports submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolai Bulbulov, and the Minister of Finance of the USSR, Vasily Gerasimov.

CORDIAL GRATITUDE

"Pravda" and other newspapers have published a letter from Konstantin Chernenko, in which he expresses his heartfelt thanks for the congratulations he has received on the occasion of his election to the post of President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The letter, among other things, says: I would like to express my profound gratitude to the government leaders, prominent public figures, and to all citizens of foreign countries who sent me their congratulations. I want to take this opportunity of confirming once again that the Soviet Union, following the time-tested Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, will continue to take practical steps to prevent nuclear war, strengthen peace, and develop equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between states.

Following Leninist peace policy

The Communist Party and the Soviet State are consistently loyal to the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, stressed Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vladimir Dolgikh.

Vladimir Dolgikh was delivering a report "Lenin's teaching and cause—in the revolutionary creativity of millions", at a grand meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses marking the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Also present at the meeting were Konstantin Chernenko and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet State.

Our foreign policy, just as our domestic, is characterized by continuity and creative development with an eye to concrete historical conditions and by a constant search for constructive solutions, Dolgikh pointed out. Its major targets as outlined at the latest CPSU congresses are the consolidation of peace, prevention of nuclear war, the strengthening of Soviet security and that of all allies and friends, support for the peoples' drive for freedom and independence, and promotion of normal international cooperation.

The Soviet Union, he continued, unwaveringly backs the peoples fighting for social and economic progress and continues to expand all-round cooperation with nations liberated from colonial and semicolonial dependence.

lays claim to world domination and conducts an unbridled arms race fraught with the threat of nuclear conflict. The USA is adding more and more spots on the globe to its sphere of "vital interests", it stirs up hotbeds of war and violence, and rides roughshod over the rights of entire nations. While not refraining from blackmail and threats and crude interference in the affairs of sovereign states, Washington also resorts to direct aggression — just remember its gangster-style attack on Grenada, the atrocities committed by the US military in Lebanon, and its unceasing acts of state terrorism against Nicaragua, which are nothing short of undeclared war.

But the more the imperialists stir up tension and the greater the threat created by them to the existence of mankind, the more strenuous the drive by peace champions, whose ranks multiply and stand united.

USSR WILL NOT ALLOW BALANCE OF POWER TO BE UPSET

Being totally involved in the pursuit of its peaceful and positive goals, the USSR, Vladimir Dolgikh emphasized, is averse to confrontation and does not seek for military superiority. Yet it will guard against efforts to upset the present military strategic parity which is an essential condition for the preservation of peace. Any upsetting of this balance in favour of imperialism, would increase the military threat. This is why the measures taken by the USSR and its allies to counter the deployment of American missiles in Europe are quite justified and necessary.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly emphasized that no war



Stellar Township welcomes space heroes

In the photo (from left to right): Indian Cosmonaut-Researcher stand-by, Ravish Malhotra, Indian Cosmonaut-Researcher, Rakesh Sharma, the Indian Ambassador to the USSR, S. Nurul Hasan, Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Yuri Malyshev and Gennady Strekalov, and Indian specialists accompanying the expedition to the Stellar Township, near Moscow.

Vladimir Lenin—the most widely read author on the planet

According to UNESCO, Lenin has for many years been the most widely read author on Earth. His works occupy first place on the list of world literature most often translated (they are translated into 134 languages) and in number of copies printed. This is not surprising. While in 1983, Progress, the Soviet Publishers, issued 143 books in 30 languages, in 1984 it plans to publish 160 of Lenin's books in different languages. Dozens of works by Lenin in various languages are also published by the Novosti Press Agency Publishing House.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① According to the results of public opinion poll carried out by the Harris research service, 52 per cent of all Britons are against the deployment in the country of American nuclear weapons.

② Days of Afghan-Soviet Friendship, have opened in Kabul. Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Guldad, stressed that they promote strong ties between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, and better familiarity with the achievements of the Soviet people.

THE 'LUGANSK' RETURNS HOME



Novorossiysk. A cordial and solemn welcome awaited the "Lugansk" as it entered its home port. The tanker was victim of an act of sabotage organized by the special services of

the United States of America off the coast of Nicaragua. Thousands of inhabitants of Novorossiysk came down to the port, waving posters which read: "The Forces of Peace Will Win!" and "Hands Off Nicaragua!"

The damage to the ship is considerable. Major repairs and replacement of destroyed and damaged equipment are now required, journalists were told by A. Azov, the tanker's captain. We managed to "patch up" the hole in the tanker's hull ourselves. The crew has fulfilled its internationalist duty with honour and managed to deliver intact to its destination all the peaceful cargo it was carrying, cargo that is vital to the Nicaraguan people.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS, "MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

- INDIA
- People's Publishing House, Rani Khani Rd., New Delhi—110055
 - Lok Yangmaya Griha, Prabhadevi, 85, Sayani Road, Bombay 400025
 - Manisha Granthalaya, 4/3 B. Nankim Chatterjee Str., Calcutta 12
 - Magazine Centre, 2nd Floor, M.C.D.,

Bldg. No. 2 D.B. Gupta Rd., Paharganj, New Delhi—110055

● Prabhath Book House, Head office, Trivandrum 24, Kerala State—695024

SINGAPORE

- New Soviet Gallery (S) Ltd., Shop No. 1.66-1.68, 1st Floor Lucky Plaza, 304 Orchard Rd., Singapore-9

SUDAN

- Sudanese Intercontinental Marketing Co., P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum

SWEDEN

- Förlagst Sveriges Söjvjetenonen

Katarinavägen 28, Nr. 11645 Stockholm

● Wannergren-Williams AB, Subscription Dept., Box 30094, S-10425 Stockholm

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 10/3 Gorky St Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index: 50078
MN INFORMATION No. 10

THE WORLD

Geneva: Washington's rhetoric

Geneva. The Soviet Union has again demonstrated the active role it plays in international affairs, declared the head of the USSR delegation, V. Gromyko, addressing a plenary meeting of the Conference on Disarmament. He drew the attention of the meeting participants to the letter from A. Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Soviet representative stressed that rather than emphasizing peaceful rhetoric, in which the Washington administration has become particularly lavish today, a trustworthy international dialogue needs concrete and businesslike proposals which take into account the interests of all the participants of the negotiations.

An example of such rhetoric

is the speech at the conference made by US Vice President, George Bush, who presented the long ago promised and broadly advertised American draft treaty on the banning of nuclear weapons. It has confirmed once again that the main concern of the Reagan administration is to "give a face lift to the facade" of its external policies in view of the forthcoming presidential elections, and at the same time to create a camouflage for the US plans to increase its chemical weapons stocks.

In the words of the head of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, Rose, the USA cannot be constructive any more on the question of banning chemical weapons in view of its large-scale programmes for manufacturing binary chemicals which will break the elaboration of a relevant international convention.

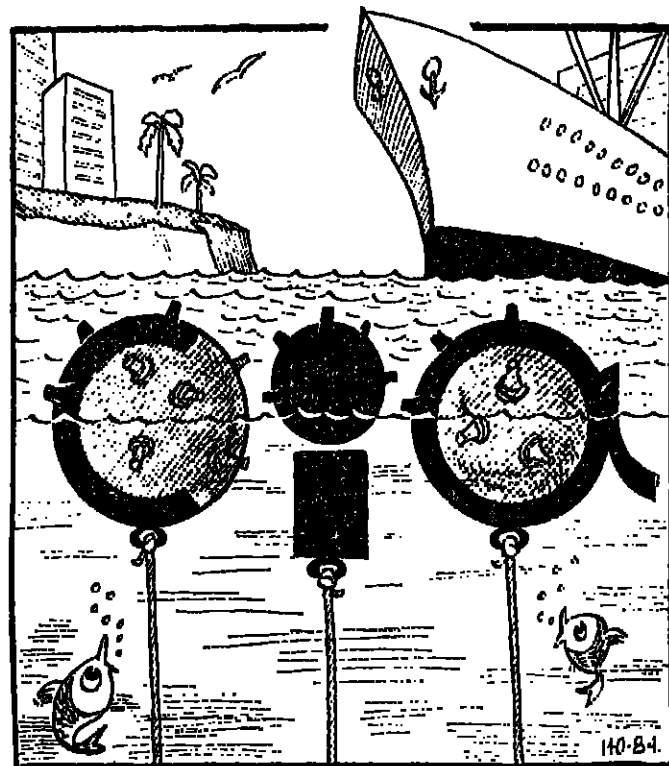
Subversion against Poland still unabated

Warsaw. The subversive operations against Poland unleashed by the USA and its allies are growing in scale and aim to hinder normalization in Poland, Polish deputy interior minister W. Potoczny told the "Trybuna Ludu" paper.

By fanning the flames of world tensions and conducting a "crusade" against communism, Washington is eager to wrench Poland from the socialist community to launch disintegration of the world socialist system. This is why Poland has always been the target of intense intelligence work by Western special services, chiefly the USCIA.

The West is also conducting active psychological warfare against Poland, he continued.

Through the subversive Radio Free Europe. Every day this ideological sabotage centre broadcasts instructions for anti-national underground, spreading lies and slander about Poland to destabilize the situation there. US and NATO special services are advancing their aggressive designs through the help of emigrants who have entrenched themselves in the West and set up the so-called "Solidarity" foreign bureau. For the money lavished on them by their Western patrons, these outcasts, blinded by their hatred of communism, are stopping at nothing to smear Poland and its people. But the Polish People's Republic is giving a fitting rebuff to imperialism's subversion, he emphasized.



Navigation hazards on sea lanes.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

Even allies condemn such policies

Bonn. Washington's responsibility for the escalating tension in Central America grows from day to day, and this can not but arouse the concern of America's West European allies, said members of the presidium of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the SDPG commission on international relations H.-J. Wischnewski.

America and its European allies have a diametrically opposed view of ways to overcome conflict, he stressed. The White House complicity in the mining of Nicaraguan seaports represents a crude violation of the norms of international law and the UN Charter. It contradicts the principles of the freedom of

navigation and cancels out the search for a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. Those refusing to recognize the legitimacy of the decision by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, threaten with destruction the already complex system of international justice.

We are deeply troubled by US policy in Central America and consider America's crucial role in the mining of Nicaraguan ports to be inadmissible, he stressed. He further urged the West German Government to disassociate itself from the perilous course pursued by the Reagan administration and to give effective aid to the people of Nicaragua.

FOLLOWING LENINIST PEACE POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

monger will catch us napping and no potential aggressor can hope to evade devastating retaliation. We well remember Lenin's latest — while pursuing peaceful goals of construction one should look to the defense of the Soviet State.

The Soviet position is clear-cut, candid and honest. We favour settlement of all disputes by negotiation but, rally only on the basis of parity, equal security and non-interference in internal affairs. We are in favour of strengthening trust between states, this being the aim of our major proposals, coupled with the military technical measures suggested by the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference.

The USSR has noticed the Washington is occasionally even to declaring its peaceful intentions and its desire for dialogue with the Soviet Union. However, this rhetoric remains devoid of any positive effect, while emphasis continues to be put on power politics.

It is by practical actions that our country will judge the readiness of the USA and its NATO allies for talks and real normalization of relations. America has yet to ratify its agreement with the USSR or to resume work on formulation of the agreement it suspended on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

SOVIET INITIATIVES

We can continue the list of important issues on which we have made definite proposals: the mutual freezing of Soviet and American nuclear weapons, the mutual prohibition of chemical weapons, and preventing the militarization of outer space (the recent US moves on the latter issue are particularly alarming). In all these areas of agreement has been blocked by the USA.

The Soviet initiatives constitute a far-reaching and comprehensive practical program for improving world relations. It is critical issue here is to cut off nuclear arms race. Our principled position is that the arms race must be stopped and destroyed.

The adoption of the USSR-proposed norms of conduct for nuclear powers, which have special responsibility for mankind, would go a long way towards creating a better world climate. V. Dolgikh emphasized. Our country is ready to accept the joint recognition of such norms and to make them compulsory. Reaching an accord on the above issues could mark the start of a real turning point in both international and Soviet-American relations.

EEC: money, money!

Brussels. The Common Market's ill is nearly impossible to cure. Britain refuses to make its full contribution while the other EEC members are averse to raising their annual contributions. Finding a way out of this plight, the EEC leadership has had to resort to extreme measures, asking its members to make loans to the common budget totalling 2.63 billion European currency units.

To get the loans approved by all the community members as well as the European Parliament is a must. Until now, the common ground on the question has been established, owing to sharp financial divisions among the partners.

THE WORLD

Swedish foreign office on Middle East settlement

Stockholm. Swedish Foreign Ministry Undersecretary of State, P. Schori, has lashed out against Tel Aviv's policies of creating settlements on the occupied Arab lands. Sweden believes that these illegal Israeli actions create one of the chief barriers to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, stresses an article in "Stockholms Tidningen" newspaper. The Swedish Government is of the opinion that the settlement of the Middle East requires the implementation of the Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338, which call for a pull-out of all Israeli forces from the Arab lands they have occupied since 1967. It is absolutely necessary, too, to recognize and observe the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right to their own statehood. A just solution of the Palestinian issue is possible through talks and an agreement with Palestinian participation.

He further noted that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon contradicts the norms of international law and by no means serves the security interests of Israel.

FACTS AND EVENTS

• Sendinista popular army unit have dealt a decisive blow to a counter-revolutionary grouping which for ten days tried to capture part of Nicaragua territory near the San-Juan del Norte settlement on the Atlantic coast, forcing it to retreat into Costa Rica.

• 54 persons were killed in the streets of Guatemala cities in the first half of April. Over the period 300 people were reported missing in the capital, Guatemala City, alone. They fell victim to a Guatemalan regime army brigade specializing in punitive operations.

• The Government of Liberia has decided to give back to the USA the 330,000 dollars which were granted it for the purposes of returning the country to civilian rule. Head of state, Samuel K. Doe, ordered the country's finance minister not to enter into any talks in the future with governments or organizations imposing conditions breaching the sovereignty of the Liberian state.

Meaning of 'Reagangate'

Washington. The US House of Representatives subcommittee investigating the theft by people who surrounded Reagan of confidential government documents in 1980, handled over to special prosecutor, J. Stein, materials on the documents to President B. Meese as accomplice to the theft. For the subcommittee led by J. Albritton, expressed the hope that the special prosecutor's investigation would contribute towards an objective clarification of all the circumstances of the affair.

Commenting on the report, political observers note that the "Reagangate" hopes are hardly connected with the White House and who became "famous" one time through his export defense of the chief "Watergate" perpetrators, has been certainly not to ensure an "objective" investigation. It is claimed by the administration. His task consists in "removing the traces" and "protecting the White House" occupant against undesirable "Reagangate" consequences in the election year.



Death squads are on the rampage in El Salvador. According to the San Salvador Archbishop's legal aid bureau, last March alone they killed 430 Salvadorans on suspicion of their sympathy with the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. In the photo: another victim of the punitive force. Photo AP-TASS

India-CMEA: fruitful cooperation

Delhi. The relations between India and the CMEA countries is a striking example of the equal and mutually profitable links between countries with differing socio-political systems. Such was the consensus at the symposium "CMEA and India — broad cooperation prospects" held in the Indian capital. Taking part were the country's members of parliament and noted state and public figures.

The Soviet Union and other CMEA countries decisively contributed in the creation of a self-reliant heavy industry in India, said A. Gupta, noted economist and director of the Council for Economic and Political Matters. At a time when the USA and some other Western nations have raised all sorts of barriers to the young republic's industrial development and wanted to pre-

serve it as their agrarian and raw material subordinate, the socialist community countries have helped it out. The giant tractor and non-ferrous metallurgical works, heavy machine-building plants, thermo- and hydroelectric stations, mines and oil wells are the eternal symbols of this cooperation.

The rates of development of contacts between India and the CMEA are quite impressive, stressed University of Delhi professor A. Bose. Over the past 30 years or so trade between them has risen 300-fold. The reason for such success has been the fair approach by both sides to their relations and their readiness to build trade on a planned basis, which makes for a steadily expanding production, guarded against economic fluctuations on the world market.

Science and technology

FIRST INHABITANTS OF AMERICA

It was traditionally believed that the first dwellers of America came there about 12,000 years ago from Asia by crossing the Bering Strait. But a recent discovery by Professor Maria Beltrao from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in the state of Bahia, Brazil, disproves this theory. The fossilized human remains and fragments of ceramics and rock paintings which she found are at least 40,000 years old, and possibly even more than 100,000 years old. Over the past two million years, Beltrao maintains, in connection with the climate turning colder, the Bering Strait repeatedly froze, forming an "ice bridge" to America. But attempts to find the most ancient dwellers of the region around Alaska, from which the spreading of homo sapiens further to the south began, have failed. They were destroyed by volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and, mainly, by the approaching glaciers. But the glaciers did not reach Brazil. Persistent searches by Beltrao succeeded at last. Now 32 archaeologists, including some from France and Canada, are working on the excavation site under her guidance.

NOT JUST A BUZZ

Modern automatic telephone exchanges are like in all respects but those who remember the time when telephone networks were served by operators sometimes wish for a return to those days: they could ask the operator whether she knew why the number did not answer. The automatic exchange only gives two kinds of information: a short buzz which means that the line is busy, and a long buzz — no one is at home.

A system which is now being introduced in France will help increase the possibilities of automatic exchanges. The recording machine, which serves up to 1,024 telephone subscribers, emits a pleasant voice the following replies: the line is overloaded, the subscriber is engaged, the number is damaged, the number has been changed for the following... the number has been cut off and even the subscriber is away (if he had informed the station in advance). For international telephone networks or to districts with a bilingual population it is possible to provide for replies in two languages.

SUN MOVES CAR

A two-seater car in West Germany resembling an old time vehicle contains an advanced engine inside. It has an electric motor and a solar battery on a roof. The 130 kg car runs at a speed of 25 km per hour.

OF INTEREST

'Nessy' is not alone

The elusive Scottish "Nessy" is not alone. According to US press reports, it has a "relative" that haunts Lake Tahoe in North California. As it is believed, there is much in common between them. Both monsters have long snake-like bodies and small heads, both prefer to keep at a great depth and are very shy. The only difference between them is probably age. Reports about the Scottish monster appeared in the press nearly 80 years ago, whereas the Tahoe

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHO ENCOURAGES TERRORISM

TASS political news analyst Chekhonin writes: The situation in India is again troubled. In Punjab state in one day alone terrorists staged 37 acts of arson. Threats have been issued against the leaders of the country, the ruling party and democratic organizations.

One cannot help asking in this connection: What is the cause of the stepped-up terrorism in India? Who backs the hired murderers, arsonists and agent saboteurs? An answer to that is given by events of recent days in Washington. On April 3 President Reagan signed a new directive in the field of national defence. This directive not only justifies institutionalized terrorism by the United States in various parts of the world, but also sets the sights of the American secret services of stepping it up. This move in Washington has had its repercussions in the capitals of other countries: this is an exaggeration? By no means. The Sikh and other extremists, who have found refuge in the USA, have already connected, in the light of Reagan's new directive, an international terrorist organization and offered it millions of dollars for slaying assassinations of prominent Indian political figures.

THAILAND: NEW ALLY OF THE PENTAGON

Credits and loans for arms purchases are important levers with which Washington is stimulating the military ambitions of Bangkok. The dollar subsidies are continuously rising — from 80 million dollars in 1983 to 91 in 1984 and 110 in 1985, writes IZVESTIA.

But military transactions are just one aspect of the alliance. Last year as many as 12 American Thai minorities were held, and the partners are planning for joint combat operations in "emergencies". Thailand is actively establishing the Pentagon, creating a regional military structure under American control and support, and boosting the American military presence in South East Asia. Some facilities in Thailand are used by the Pentagon as transshipment points for moving troops and arms. This paper points out. Against this background, the Thai-American relations "allied", as was stressed during a recent visit to Washington by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, is very significant.

SOUTH AFRICA: DOUBLE CROSS IN NAMIBIA

KOMSOVOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes that contrary to its peaceful statements on Namibia, the regime in South Africa is making malicious attempts to remove the UN and the patriots from participation in the settlement. Pretoria is continuing to do all it can to settle the future of Namibia, skirting round resolution No. 435, because in case the elections are held in this territory SWAPO's victory appears to be imminent. By delaying, launching deliberately unacceptable proposals for the patriots, and simultaneously strengthening its positions in Namibia, the apartheid regime, in neo-colonialist fashion, is trying to weaken the positions of SWAPO to accede this country's future.

To justify the occupation of Namibia, Washington and Pretoria continue to insist with mutual stubbornness on the "linking" the issue of granting Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — an outrageous formula condemned by the entire world and devoid of any legal and moral basis. It's clear why the withdrawal of the Cubans will allow the racists to talk with Luanda from the position of strength. This is why, after the conclusion on the issue of Cuban troops, Pretoria and Washington will start demanding that UNITA become a "partner in the ruling coalition".

FALSIFIERS CANNOT BE PACIFIED

Another tallifying "report" has floated to the surface in Washington connected this time at the Institute for the Analysis of Foreign Policy, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. It considers the use of biological and chemical substances as a potential weapon in the hands of terrorists. The main aim of this report is to justify the need for allocations to devise and produce chemical and bacteriological weapons requested by the US administration for the 1985 fiscal year, as well as the CIA's subversive actions aimed against the progressive regimes and socialist countries. Also pursued is a perfidious role — to again revive and to put into circulation the filthy lie alleging that the USSR is preparing and carrying out terrorist acts with the use of the chemical weapons.

The attempts by Washington to ascribe to the Soviet Union violations of international commitments, each time burst like soap bubbles. A convincing example of this are the inventions about the involvement of the USSR in the application of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and South-East Asia, which were completely refuted by the scientists-apologists and by a United Nations commission. However, judging by every appearance, the agents-provocateurs do not intend to stay quiet.

For the absent-minded

Japanese engineers have built a clever device for those who often leave their bags and briefcases in shops, buses or on the underground. It consists of a transmitter and a receiver operating in the same frequency. The receiver goes in the owner's pocket, the transmitter being installed in his bag. As soon as the owner steps more than four metres away from the bag, a signal buzzes from the pocket.

How Ra was saved

Stall at a Zoo in Philadelphia, the USA, came to the rescue of a baby kangaroo named Ra deserted by its mother before it could manage to cope with the world without aid of mum's warm and cosy pouch. Providing Ra with the proper diet they rubbed him non-stop with special animal stimulants, but growth.

VIEWPOINT

INDIAN OCEAN IN PENTAGON SIGHTS

The Reagan administration's reverence for "the position of strength" policy poses a threat to all regions of the globe military presence in the area. The first step was to turn the Diego Garcia atoll into an unshakable nuclear missile carrier for the Pentagon. Later the USA set up bases in Oman, Bahrain, Somali, Kenya and Saudi Arabia, while at present under construction in Pakistan bases and Pentagon strong-points. The US military deployment has now set its sights on Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, as well as Comoro and Maldiva Islands.

Washington's intention of involving its NATO partners in its

military strategy in the Indian Ocean is becoming increasingly obvious. Apart from the US naval strike force already operating in the area are British and French forces. Of late West German warships have also started frequenting Indian Ocean waters. In fact, as was the case in Lebanon the USA is making preparations for knocking together a new variant of the NATO "multinational forces", under whose flag it hopes to dictate terms to many non-aligned nations.

The Reagan administration's reluctance to recognize the code of conduct for nuclear powers on the world scene, whose acceptance is being argued by the USSR, confirms the danger of such a development of events for the non-nuclear countries in the region. The USA has already deployed nuclear and chemical weapons there. In 1985 it will complete its five-year programme aimed at boosting its military presence according to which a Trident underwater system will be set up in the region and a sizeable contingent of ground strike forces deployed, on the assumption

that "to wage local wars in the 'third world' one needs special contingents of troops".

As has been pointed out by "The Washington Post", on at least five occasions in the past four years, President Reagan has stated that it is his belief that the "end of the world" could occur in the lifetime of the present generation and that this could happen in the Middle East, and more precisely in the Persian Gulf zone. The administration's readiness to implement here its No. 59 doctrine for carrying out a "limited" nuclear strike leaves little room for doubting the truth of this assumption. America's powerful military presence has already made extremely vulnerable the entire security of the coastal nations of the area. A similar situation in the Caribbean led to the American invasion of Grenada, and in Central America it resulted in the mining of Nicaraguan waters or, in other words, the unleashing of what amounts to a war on international shipping.

The USA is bent on using power tactics to dictate its

terms to any part of the globe. In the Indian Ocean, for instance, it wants to gain unlimited control over vital international sea and air routes. As a result of the US actions the 40 states in the region are now faced by the following dilemma: either to recognize the "legitimacy" of Washington's encroachments on their sovereignty and national rights, or emphatically to reject it.

The growing opposition of the Indian Ocean nations to the American plans is proof that the non-aligned states reject US claims to a special role in the region. They are protesting for the demilitarization of the ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace. In this respect it is clear why they understand the position of the Soviet Union, which is against any power establishing its sphere of interests or spheres of influence in the region.

Moscow's readiness — in reply to the appeal from the 38th session of the UN General Assembly — that talks be started on limiting naval activity and naval weapons and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (the Indian Ocean included) — which was stressed by Andrei Gromyko in his recent visit to the UN Secretary-General, belies all Washington's innuendoes about the mythical "Soviet threat". The accelerated militarization of Indian Ocean waters by the Reagan administration means that the USA is becoming the chief enemy threatening the sovereignty, independence and security of all the states in the region.



Eduard RYABTSEV

HOME NEWS

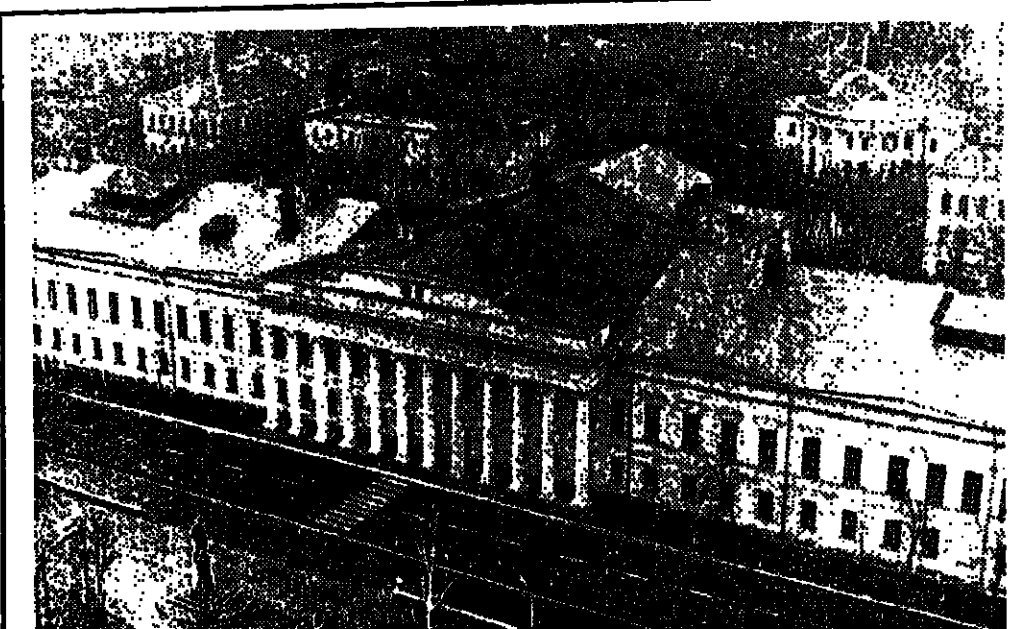
Round the Soviet Union

● THE REPUBLICAN ESTONIAN LANGUAGE QUIZ HAS ENDED AT TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY. Competing in it were pupils from various towns and villages who submitted studies in Estonian linguistics some of which were devoted to the professional vocabulary of fishermen, sailors and carpenters. The best of them will be used by the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR and by the republican pedagogical research institute.

● THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-FERROUS METALLURGY IN EASTERN SIBERIA WAS DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN IRKUTSK. The Bratsk aluminium factory, the largest in the country, is located in this area, while designs for a giant aluminium plant, at Sayany, are at blueprint stage.

● A MUSEUM OF RUSSIAN FOLK TOYS HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE IN BELGOROD, CENTRAL EUROPEAN RUSSIA. The exhibits come from many regions of Russia and give an idea of the main trends in traditional folkcraft. It was at Zagorsk and Semyonovo which are famous for their painted wooden dolls that mass production of these toys first began. Toys from Dymkovo and original clay clocks from Belgorod are also on view.

● A NEW CONTAINER-CARRIER, THE "YURI LEVITAN", HAS ARRIVED AT HER HOME PORT OF ZHDANOV FROM BULGARIA. She can carry 420 containers of international class. Daisies of this type have increased the hauling rates of the Azov Sea Shipping Company by one-third.



KAZAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The city of Kazan, capital of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, has long-standing cultural traditions. In 1738 the first gymnasium to be set up outside Russia's capital cities was founded here, and in 1804, the country's fourth university. Many major figures in science and culture lived and studied in Kazan — the writers Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky, the great Russian mathematician, the creator of non-Euclidean mathematics Nikolai Lobachevsky, and the world-famous singer Fyodor Chaliapin.

It was while he was a student at Kazan University that Lenin embarked on the road to revolution. A student demonstration against the tsarist regime in December 1887 acted as a revolutionary baptism for the future leader of Russia's proletariat.

Kazan University cherishes

everything linked with Lenin's name. People from all over the Soviet Union and from abroad make a pilgrimage to the lecture halls of the juridical department where Lenin once sat



taking notes, and to the University assembly hall where the students gave performances. Carefully preserved here are Lenin's student card and leaflets advertising a student rally.

Today Kazan State University, one of the biggest educational and scientific institutions in the country, turns out highly qualified cadres for many branches of the economy. Kazan graduates take part in the development of the raw material reserves of the Soviet Union, work in various capacities on building sites and in factories, and teach at colleges and schools.

Kazan University has an international many-thousand-strong staff. Students from all over the world study here. In the photo: the Vietnamese student Nguyen Minh Tam in the reading room of the Kazan University library.

Giant generators

Scientists and engineers in the Urals and the Ukraine have joined forces to design the largest power units for pumped storage hydroelectric stations, over to be manufactured in the country. The first 220-megawatt generator is on the assembly line.

The units operate in two regimens. At night, when power consumption drops, the surplus is used by reversible pump-generators. They lift water to a height of several dozen meters from a pond to a storage reservoir.

During peak hours the water is used to generate power for industry. Thus, a cheap reserve of power is available round the clock.

It takes less than one minute for the generator to pick up full speed which is ten times faster than the old models, thus eliminating the need for its large-size starters previously used.

Rotor for digging metros

New Soviet digging technology makes it possible to speed up the construction of light tunnels in light loose soils. The new equipment is being tested in Minsk capital of Byelorussia.

The old rotor wheel has been substituted by a bucket-type digger, operating on the principle of an excavator. The equipment's mechanisms and devices will provide for the continuous cutting and removing of soil from the pit, as well as for the erection of timber supports and for laying cement on the vault of a 5.6 m underground tunnel.

The machine is capable of digging up to 180 m per month which is twice as much as the traditional method involving pneumatic hammers. Mechanical operations make possible a local reduction in the labour force required for tunnel digging.

Before the end of 1985, the new digging equipment will be supplied to other towns where metros are being built.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

VASNETSOV'S HOUSE

Viktor Vasnetsov's art is steeped in Russian history and the folklore of the north of Russia where he was born. It reflects the magic fairy tales to which he listened as a child to the crackle of the spinning wheel as a lamp. Vasnetsov was taught painting at the St Petersburg Academy of Arts, though his talent revealed itself in full measure when he moved to Moscow. He was an architect as well as a painter. He designed the church at Abramtsevo and his own house in Moscow which you see in the photograph. "Something between a modern peasant hut and an ancient princely tower," Fyodor Chaliapin wrote. The house reflects all the characteristics of Moscow architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. The carving round the windows is in the form of the Russian koshak or headpiece, and there are coloured glass tiles on the roof. Vasnetsov also designed the furniture for the sitting room and dining room. It was in this house where the artist lived from 1884 to 1926 when he died, that he completed his two paintings "Warriors" and "Tar Ivan Vasilyevich Grozny", as well as those based on Russian folk tales, and portraits of his wife, children, and closest relatives and friends. Here, his friends, the painters Polenov, Shukov, and Serov, and the famous art patrons — the Tretyakov brothers, and the Mamontovs



— would gather together. In 1948, the centenary of the artist's birth, Vasnetsov's relatives donated the house to the state. Today, it lies near one of the busiest streets in the city — the Sadovoye Koltso — and modern blocks of flats have grown up round it. Yet Vasnetsov's house still exudes the same charm. Simple oak benches line the two living rooms, with their carved cupboards and paraffin lamp swaying over the solid table. Music by Bach lies on the piano-stand, and many pictures by Vasnetsov hang on the walls. An unending stream of tourists visit the house wishing to understand better the art of the painter who got his inspiration from the history of Ancient Russia.

Oleg VISHNYAKOV
Photos by the author

Science and technology

WEIGHING

A 'BLACK HOLE'

The nearest "black hole" is a trillion times larger in mass than the Sun. The giant concentration of matter in the Centaurus constellation was discovered and weighed by the astronomers at Leningrad University.

The scientists employed a new mathematical method for determining the mass of faraway stars. It is based on the gravitational effect passing stars have on the so-called spherical stellar conglomerations. In the process, the stars not only change their trajectories but also their speed. The special computer programme compiled at Leningrad University allows the gravitational centres of such disturbances to be determined down to the smallest changes in the star movement.

FROM DISCOVERY TO THE LATEST INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

A scientific discovery in the field of burning, made by A. V. Shukov, I. Borovinskaya and V. Shukov — researchers from the Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been registered at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. They revealed a hitherto unknown phenomenon: the process of refractory metal burning with carbon or boron. The solid layer of products does not influence the speed of burning. The first pulse first proceeds in surface layer and then spontaneously moving from one layer to another. In the whole mixture of substances, fully processed into an end product. This discovery radically changed the existing ideas about the mechanism of chemical elements burning in solid mixtures.

It led to the development of an independent division of science about burning and a new industrial method of obtaining ceramics and powder metallurgy materials. This method, now known as SHS (self-sustaining high-temperature synthesis) made it possible to solve the problem on which the scientists of many laboratories of the world are working: to intensify the process of burning between solid substances and develop a number of materials with unique properties.

At present about 300 ordinary and complicated high-quality compounds speeding up scientific-technical progress in metallurgy, machine-building, electronics and radio-engineering have already been synthesized in the USSR by using this method.

A WRISTWATCH WITH A COMPUTER

The integral production-technical association in Minsk, Byelorussia, starts turning out a new generation of electronic wristwatches and alarm clocks.

Designers furnished them with additional devices and an

ordinary watch acquired unexpected properties. For example it can continually show the pulse rate. To people suffering from diabetes they will always remind about the time of taking insulin. In other words, such a watch can reliably control the health of sick people.

With a miniature built-in computer the Electronic watch meets many requirements of businessmen. The electronic memory can even keep the timetable of buses or suburban trains for a whole week. The watch, which is already on sale, "remembers" the calendar for a whole year. A wrist alarm clock has acquired new properties. It has learned not only to buzz at the needed time but also on the required day, pre-set even a year in advance.

GAS-FUELLED BUS TESTED

Running tests have started in certain cities of this country of passenger buses fuelled by liquefied gas. The well-known Soviet LIAZ is being used for the trials. Although its outside appearance has remained unchanged, it is free of the fumes typical of vehicles running on petrol.

Read 'Soviet Uzbekistan'

Soviet and foreign subscribers have received the first issue of the new monthly "Soviet Uzbekistan" now published in the Central Asian republic. The magazine of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries features the republic's achievements in developing economy, science, culture, as well as expanding international contacts.

The magazine will be published in eleven languages—Uzbek, Old Uzbek, Russian, Arabic, Dari, Farsi, Urdu, English, Spanish, German and French.

Film about volcanoes

A special diploma at the international TV film festival in Monte Carlo was awarded to the Soviet documentary "Hell Above Clouds" depicting the eruption of a volcano and the risky and dangerous work of volcanologists. It was made by a film team from the Kaluzhka TV studio who are now shooting a documentary about volcanoes and the work of meteorologists and fishermen.

New look of ancient town

Ancient Echmiadzin — the former religious centre of Armenia, getting younger and younger, has been awarded the status of a State Historical and Architectural Reserve.

The ancient town now acquires a new look. According to the approved design the district centre is being built and reconstructed. The architectural composition not only preserves ancient monuments but also adds to them modern buildings with national ornaments.

More than 30 projects are under construction. These are original and beautiful apartment houses, a Palace of Young Pioneers and an indoor market.

Far Eastern goats for the Urals

A herd of wild goats from the Amur River area in the Far East has been brought to the Urals to contribute to wildlife rehabilitation there.

Over the past two years lynx, reindeer, wild boar and marten have been resettled in this way. These animals have become numerous in the Far East due to a vigorous environmental protection policy and the three million hectares of Maritime Territory preserves.

VIEWPOINT

Saving resources—a priority

Alexei DUMOV

Saving minerals, energy and fuel resources has become one of the main policies in the Soviet national economy. Thus, in 1984, it is expected that 1.5 per cent less energy and 2.5 per cent less metal will be used per unit of national income.

Natural and energy saving is a world-wide problem. At the same time the need to economize has more than that behind it. The well-established regions have in the most already used up their resources. Energy, fuels and minerals lie far east and north, in the regions which need to be developed.

Extraction and transport costs increase. To save is twice as cheaper than to produce.

Our concern for the future generations and our desire to leave for them as much non-renewable resources (oil, gas, ores, etc.) as possible also requires that the resources be saved.

Saving performance is different and varies according to the industry a factory belongs to. There are however very good records in the field: for example, only 327 grammes of fuel equivalent are used to produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity, the best performance in the world.

However, there are many industries (metalworking, wood-working, etc.) which on average are far from the best in the world.

To achieve tangible results in our saving effort we have been carrying out 170 inter-industrial programmes aimed at improving and enhancing the existing processes and technology.

The Energy Programme is among the most important for the country which ultimately sets the task of consuming 12-17 per cent less energy on its national income.

Secondary resources are used on an ever wider scale. Thus, in the Ukraine with the population of over 50 million people (second largest Union republic), one out of every three tonnes of steel, out of every four tonnes of paper and cardboard, and out of every five tonnes of non-ferrous metals are produced from secondary resources.

Use of secondary resources, this year alone will save primary resources to the tune of nine thousand million roubles. To compare, this sum amounts to half of what the state allocates for public health and physical culture, or to 40 per cent of housing costs, as the country builds about two million self-contained flats a year.

Saving is encouraged by material incentives: a considerable part of resources thus saved is used as economic stimulants. Typically, it is used on housing and cultural services, and on other social needs of the collective, as well as on bonuses.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE USED BY LENIN

Vladimir Lenin occupies a unique position in history and culture. He is not only the creator of the revolutionary party of the working class and of the world's first socialist state, and a great thinker. He is also a creative personality who has strongly influenced the development of the 20th-century Russian language. Today, preparations are underway for the publication of a dictionary of the language of Lenin, the MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOLOMETZ newspaper reports. Lenin's language is characterized by its broad range — with an overall number of nearly 37,500 words (in the language of Shakespeare there are 15 thousand words, and nearly 20 thousand respectively in the languages of Cervantes and Pushkin).

Lenin's word has had a favourable effect on the language of the Soviet press and official documents, to say nothing of its influence on the language of many humanities — philosophy, political economy, the history of Russia and of the USSR, the history of international relations, etc. Lenin made more precise the scientific concepts created by Marx and Engels and introduced them into Russian.

How will the reader benefit from studying Lenin's language?

The dictionary, the author believes, will come in handy for any intelligent man interested in the Russian language. It will reveal a usage of words which is very precise, clear and simple, at the same time as being extraordinarily wide-ranging. Lenin's language is not limited to terms, but also includes simple everyday words.

The dictionary will be of great help to specialists since it will explain a multitude of key terms in various sciences.

It will also be of interest to researchers. Research has shown that Lenin's vocabulary contained nearly four thousand words which are not included in any academic dictionary of the Russian language. Thus, the study of Lenin's language represents an important contribution to linguistics.

WILL THE USSR LEAD THE WORLD IN GAS PRODUCTION IN 1984?

Academician Lav Meletiev, an eminent energy specialist, believes that the USSR will outstrip the

United States in the production of natural gas in 1984. In ENERGIYA (energy), a monthly journal published by the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, he maintains that no other country in the world has developed its gas industry at the rate achieved by the Soviet Union. Since 1970, gas production has gone up threefold, reaching a level of 536,000 million cubic metres in 1983. In December 1983, monthly gas production in the USSR was, for the first time, higher than that in the USA.

In addition Academician Meletiev stresses that the level of concentration of gas production and transportation is higher in the USSR than in the USA. Practically all gas produced is distributed via a single nationwide system.

The system is a well ramified circular network with hundreds of compressor stations and dozens of underground storages. In 1984 alone, an additional 10.5 thousand kilometres of gas pipeline will be connected to the system and another 85 pump stations. As a result the system will run to more than 166 thousand kilometres of pipeline excluding deposit and distribution piping.

The chemical industry is now the second biggest gas user, with domestic consumption coming third, more than 200 million people, or almost three-fourths of the population are on the gas mains.

SAILS: A STEP FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

Could the sail make a comeback? As a supplementary engine perhaps? Up to this day, winds have blown constantly in the same directions. Besides, the wind is a constantly renewable source of energy in shipping. It can also protect the World Ocean from further pollution. Oil products are the main source of water pollution in the sea and oceans. They get into the water mainly from ships. Wind powered sailing vessels could, in many ways, improve the ecological state of the oceans, seas, rivers and lakes.

These advantages of sailing have attracted the attention of Soviet researchers, the newspaper PRAVDA writes. Over the past few years, several all-Union symposiums have been held on the problems of designing sailing ships of the future in the city of Nikolayev in the Ukraine.

A short while ago, the Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute has completed its work on a sketch design of rigging one of the bulkier ships of the Caspian Shipping Company with rigid sails.

The ship will have rotating masts with sails. The crew will not have to go up onto the yards, or untie the sails. These operations will be carried out with ease by special motors and mechanisms. The stern has a special wind engine which will constantly recharge the batteries. The sizes of the holds can be changed depending on the type of the cargo. The unloading of the sailing ship will be speeded up by broad on-board and stern cargo gangways, similar to those which there are today on ships of the rope type. Such ships will be built in 10 to 15 years, the newspaper stresses.

'WALRUSES' FROM THE CRADLE

The first children in the Soviet Union who learn to swim before they could walk, are now already adults. Today, writes PRUD, thousands of mothers and fathers introduce their offspring to water at children's polyclinics, while for the older children there are swimming pools at kindergartens. Statistics show that children who swim from an early age suffer from illness less than their peers who have yet to acquire their water-tolerant physique. But is it possible to achieve physical development. But is it possible to achieve even less illness and faster rates of development for these water-babies?

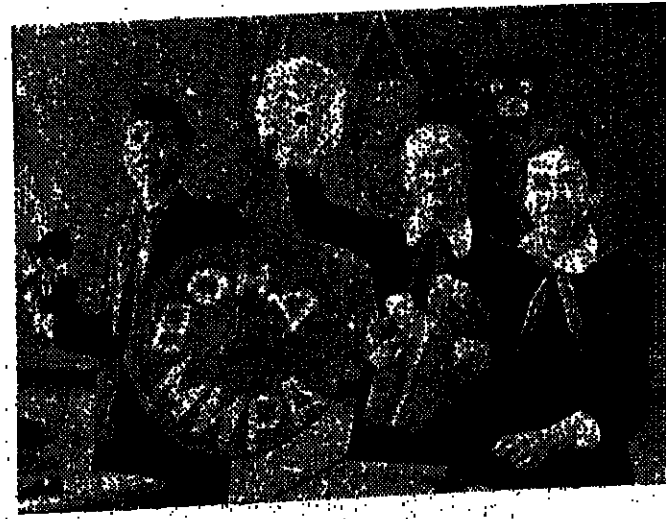
This question is answered by Igor Charkovsky, noted Moscow researcher at the All-Union Research Institute for Physical Culture. Years of observation taught him that those children who combined swimming with other sports, the organism turned out to be the strongest. Under the influence of Charkovsky's ideas, the "Nevo walrus" body-hardening club was set up in Leningrad, its members—children—swim in the Neva River all the year round, supplementing this activity with physical exercises combined with elements of auto-training.

What are the results? Most "Nevo walrus" have behind them many years of unsuccessful treatment of serious chronic ailments. Winter swimming helped them get over their diseases. The personal opinion of winter swimming enthusiasts is thus confirmed by the objective evaluations of doctors, the paper emphasizes.

We are responsible for peace, too

The Soviet Peace Committee has awarded an honorary diploma to the Fakel (Torch) International friendship club at school No. 16 in the town of Bryansk, which for the past 18 years has been active in defence of peace. Club members campaign for peace at ceremonial occasions, as well as at reviews of political songs and take part in political drawing and poster competitions. They make children's toys, household items and souvenirs for auctions and lotteries organized by the club whose proceeds go to the Peace Fund. This year alone the club donated over 250 roubles to the Fund.

In the photo: (left to right) Sasha Artyomovich, Olya Uvarova and Svetla Fedina take the floor at a peace auction.



ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



MARGARITA SHAPOSHNIKOVA

The concert programme reads: "Edson Denaov. Picco-concerto for 4 consecutive saxophones and an ensemble of percussion instruments". All four saxophones rest on individual stands and one might expect four saxophonists to wack on to the stage. Instead Margarita Shaposhnikova appears and plays all four instruments in turn—soprano, alto, tenor and baritone.

Though Margarita had a liking for mathematics, literature, and geography, she ended up by becoming virtuoso saxophone player. She began her musical career by learning to play the clarinet, first at the music school in Saratov and then at the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute.

She taught herself to play the saxophone by reading a lot of manuals, listening to recordings by famous musicians and playing for days on end. She finally mastered the complicated instrument which is normally played only by men. Shaposhnikova gives many concerts and does a lot of recording; composers write music specially for her.

I prefer playing at live concerts than before a mike in the recording studio, she said. The direct contact with audiences that a concert provides gives rise to a spiritual unity between performer and listener. I perform for youngsters at children's music schools and at concerts for young people where I also appear as a narrator. I give concerts too in major concert halls.

Shaposhnikova takes the saxophone class at the Gnessin Institute. She has ten pupils from the Baltic republics, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and other Soviet republics.

Her pupils also hail from Senegal, Finland, Ecuador and Algeria. Some of them go on to win prizes at all-Union and all-Russia music competitions.

At the International Congress of Saxophonists in Nuremberg in 1983 Shaposhnikova was unanimously acknowledged as a "star" (although she was competing against 500 players from many countries). In accordance with congress tradition, she was presented with a golden alto saxophone of the latest model made by Selmer, the famous French firm.

● Margarita Shaposhnikova seen here with her husband, Boris Karpov, a clarinet teacher, and son Alexander, a student at the Gnessin secondary music school.

ERYZA'S INIMITABLE WORKS RESTORED

Considerable additions have been made to the collection of works by Eryza (Stepan Meloyan, 1876-1930), the outstanding sculptor, which occupy most of the Fine Arts Museum in Saransk, capital of Mordovia.

Bryda returned to his native Mordovia, an autonomous republic in the Middle Volga, from Argentina in the 1930s bringing with him numerous

sculptures. Although the sculptor used very hard materials, including certain South American woods in his work, it suffered considerable damage by being moved from place to place and from lack of a permanent home. Thanks to the efforts of the Igor Grabar restoration centre in Moscow over thirty pieces of sculpture by Eryza have now regained their original appearance.

'20th Century'—new documentary epic

Soviet film makers have started work on a major undertaking: a documentary film series in twenty parts called "The 20th Century" in which will be reflected the most important social and socio-political events to have occurred anywhere in the world during the past one hundred years.

Chekhov and Gorky in India

The works of Chekhov and Gorky are well known in India. Their plays are often produced by Indian directors at various theatres in the country in the national languages of the republics. Students and teachers at the national Indian drama school are now working on a production of Gorky's "The Lower Depths" and of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya". To help them with this project the Indian Ministry of Culture has invited to India assistant professor O. Gerasimov, dean of the actor's department at the Moscow Art Theatre Studio-School. Gerasimov is lecturing in the studio on the system of the great Russian actor and director Stanislavsky and acquainting them with the basics of theatre production.

The writing of the script was preceded by many years of research in the Soviet Union and abroad, by consultations with historians, and the viewing of tens of thousands of metres of old newsreels. The rich experience of the Soviet film makers who made the document-

Much space will be devoted to the 1917 October Socialist Revolution in Russia, as well as to World War II and to anti-fascist struggle.

We aim to do more than remind our viewers of the main facts of history; we will also comment on them, attempt to give a philosophical and publicistic analysis and reveal their significance for the development of mankind, says film director Lev Kulidzanov, First Secretary of the Board of the Union of Soviet Film Makers, who heads the large team of famous film directors, cameramen, writers, publicists and scientists, working on the epic.

The annual spring show of well-established and up-and-coming Moscow artists is now to be seen at 11 Kuznetsky Most. On view are over a thousand works in many different genres—landscape, still life, portraits, and paintings. The artists show to reflect the heroes of our epoch in their work and the inner world of their contemporaries.

The annual spring show of well-established and up-and-coming Moscow artists is now to be seen at 11 Kuznetsky Most. On view are over a thousand works in many different genres—landscape, still life, portraits, and paintings. The artists show to reflect the heroes of our epoch in their work and the inner world of their contemporaries.



Yu. Chernov. "Portrait of Film Actress Zhanna Bololova." © 1984

FACTS and EVENTS

Films. The jury of the Fifth International Festival of Science Fiction Films has given a special award for the best work by a young director A. Yermash from the USSR for his film, "The Lunar Rainbow". Film makers from 15 countries of Europe, America, and Northern Africa took part in the festival which was held in Madrid.

Exhibitions. An exhibition of easel and book illustrations by artists from Rheinland-Pfalz has opened in Baku at the Azerbaijan SSR Art Gallery. There are nearly one hundred works by 26 artists in the display, which has been organized in accordance with an agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and West Germany, included in the exhibition are illustrations in works by Dostoyevsky, Gogol and Chekhov.

Festivals. The chamber orchestra of the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute marked its meeting with Yerevan audiences by a premiere. The Alavertians played folk tunes arranged by the classic of national music, Komitas, which are well known to the Armenian listeners.



Distinguished Polish film director Jerzy Hoffman (second right) during the shooting of his film "You Ought to Live". Thanks to the efforts of the Igor Grabar restoration centre in Moscow over thirty pieces of sculpture by Eryza have now regained their original appearance.

WHAT'S ON!

April 21-23

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 21, 23 — Variety concerts. 22 (mat) — A Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 22 (eve) — A Concert by the Bolshoi soloists.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov St). 21 — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 22 (mat) — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 22 (eve) — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 22 (mat) — Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 22 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera). 23 — Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 21 (mat) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes"; 21 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Plurality"; 22 (mat and aft) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 22 (eve) — Niyin, "Com-

rade Lyubov". 23 — "The Merry Widow".

CONCERT HALLS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Prospekt Mira). 21, 22 — Happy Day, a performance by the Leningrad Music Hall. Oktaybr Cinema and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Mira). 21, 22 — A variety concert.

FILMS

Critical Operation on the Elgh Seas (Mosfilm USSR). Dedicated to our war frontiersmen who saved this country in difficult situations.

Cinema: "Perestroika" (93/20 Pervomayskaya St). 21 — The film "The Ruler of the Pale" (part 1). A melodrama about an orphan who despite his age from easy starts in life, is led out to be a person, noble character who...

BUSINESS

Eaton Leonard sharing experience

Soviet experts and engineers of the American Eaton Leonard Corp at the Moscow office of the US Soviet Trade and Economic Council. They discussed automation for bending and measuring large and small diameter pipes. The American side informed their Soviet counterparts on Eaton Leonard's manufacture of numerically controlled machine tools for bending pipes. The present meeting is the beginning of the corporation's operation in the Soviet market. It is not so far, a member of the Council. But the fact is

proof that both sides are interested in business exchange. MNL was told by Jürgen Mitchell, of the British Ingmar Limited representing Eaton Leonard in the USSR. Ingmar itself established contacts with Soviet partners only two years ago, having developed good ties with Stankomport Avtoimport, and Metalurgimport. The present meeting was sponsored in cooperation with the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology. We look forward to good results from our business cooperation.

Overpowering 'cold winds'

There has been a steady expansion in recent years of economic ties between the CMEA and capitalist countries. Evidence of this was the seminar on East-West trade held recently in Bratislava near Salzburg, Austria.

The seminar was attended by representatives of firms, trade organizations and chambers of commerce and industry from Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries. It was stressed that, contrary to attempts by reactionary circles led by the USA to inter-

re with developing international ties between countries with different social systems, those contacts grow stronger and broader. Austria provides an example with her trade with the CMEA in 1983 exceeding 70 thousand million schillings. The USSR is her main partner among the socialist countries, while she is successfully developing trade with the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria and other CMEA states.

The CMEA share in Austrian exports was 12.1 per cent in 1983 while in imports it was 10.5 per cent.

Contacts and contracts

● The Minister of Foreign Trade, Nikolai Patolichev, has received K. Haruna, a prominent Japanese businessman and President of Marubeni Corp. They discussed business expansion between the corporation and Soviet foreign trade organizations.

● Cooperation in fisheries between the USSR and Poland was discussed in Moscow. The two sides agreed to continue exchanges in short- and long-term information on fish resources and on forecasts on fishing volume in the World Ocean.

Further possibilities are envisaged in organizing cooperative transportation of fish from fishing areas.

● Intergovernmental documents were signed in Moscow between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia, providing for further cooperation in agriculture and chemical and light industries.

● In the Austrian capital of Vienna a protocol was signed to extend by another five years the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the Austrian firm, Reinhold chem.

THE LATEST NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE USSR

SOVIET WEEKLY

16p every Thursday — or save money by taking out a postal subscription

£6.50 per annum (£3.25 for six months) post free OVERSEAS (sent by airmail, 40 dollars US per annum or its equivalent) STUDENTS AND PENSIONERS £3.25 per annum SCHOOLTEACHERS £3.25 per annum (plus approximately 40 free paperbacks each year) LIBRARIES (in the UK only): Free (plus approximately 40 free paperbacks each year)

Soviet Weekly has been appearing in London since 1942, the early days of the Soviet-British wartime alliance

To Soviet Weekly, Dept A, 3 Rosary Gardens, London SW7 4NW Please send me Soviet Weekly for six/twelve months. I enclose my cheque/postal order for

Name Address Post code County (Block letters please)

A TRANSELEKTRO SHOW

Transelektro is Hungary's major exporter of electric engineering products. At a press conference in Moscow its deputy director general Zoltan Timai had the following to say: Transelektro's products are well known in Moscow. Their equipment includes that in the

Moskovsky department store and of the supermarket in Strogino, street lamps in many Moscow streets, expresso coffee machines in cafes and many other products. A Transelektro exhibition is now to be seen at the Hungarian trade mission.

SOVIET RAILWAY ON SHOW IN WARSAW

An exhibition has now opened in Warsaw displaying Soviet railway and transport technology and science.

Among the exhibits shown there is the electric locomotive VL80p, one of the most powerful in the world, with a recuperative braking system. The locomotive is capable of pulling trains weighing 6,500-9,000 tonnes.

Also on show is a two-section ZTEU diesel locomotive. Each of its sections are rated at 3,000 h.p. The exhibition features special boxes for grain and other foodstuffs and for mineral fertilizers. You can also see cars which can carry automobiles and large containers. The main advantage of the wagon is its ability to enhance mechanization of cargo handling and improved delivery and freight safety.

The wheelbelts of the show are devoted to railway building machinery and automation used in transport. The development of Metro services in Soviet cities is highlighted in a special section.

Vladimir SAFRONOV

Philately

To commemorate Cosmonautics Day



The USSR Ministry of Communications has marked Cosmonautics Day (12 April) by issuing a 10-kopek stamp.

FIELD HOCKEY
Young Pioneers Stadium (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 22, 23 — International women's matches. USSR vs FRG. On April 22, at 1 p.m.; on 23, at 5.30 p.m.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 22 — Racing and trotting 1 p.m.

VOLLEYBALL
Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 21 — International women's matches USSR vs Cuba. 6.30 p.m. Central Army Club (USSR) vs Peru. 8 p.m.

SYNCHRONOUS SWIMMING
Swimming Pool at the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 21, 22 — Moscow championship. On April 21, at 4 p.m.; on 22, at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS
Small Sports Arena (Luzhnik). 21, 22 — Table tennis. USSR vs Czechoslovakia. 1 p.m.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for April 1984			
Currency	Quotations in roubles	French franc	100 9.72
		FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100 29.49
		Indian rupee	100 7.23
Australian dollar	100 72.36	Japanese yen	1,000 3.50
Austrian schilling	100 4.23	Norwegian krone	100 10.36
Canadian dollar	100 61.21	Swedish krona	100 10.80
Danish krone	100 8.10	Swiss franc	100 26.04
English pound sterling	100 112.12	US dollar	100 29.87